

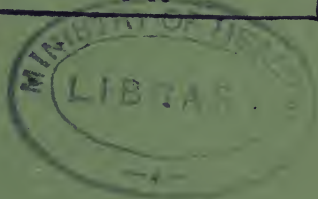
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MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF FLINT

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH.  
RECEIVED  
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A.



# MEDICAL OFFICER'S ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year ended  
December 31st, 1952



## **BOROUGH OF FLINT.**

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**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Members of the Borough  
Council of Flint.**

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Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1952.

There was a rise in the birth rate, which was well above that for England and Wales as a whole. Unfortunately, the death rate also increased slightly, the total of deaths in the Borough being 166, compared with 143 in 1951. The still-births decreased however to 5, compared with 6 in the previous year, giving a rate equal to that for England and Wales. During the year ten infants under a year old died, thus giving an unfavourable comparison with 1951, when the figure was six, and the infantile death rate therefore shows an increase. Nine of the infants who died were under a month old.

Of the total number of deaths it is noticeable that over 41 per cent. were caused by diseases of the heart and circulatory system, and over 19 per cent. were due to some form of cancer.

It is pleasant to record that once more there was no death associated with pregnancy or childbirth.

In regard to tuberculosis there were 13 new pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary cases. This does not necessarily mean that the disease is on the increase, it can well mean that together with improved facilities for diagnosis the present close co-operation between medical practitioners and the chest physicians enables more of the cases at large amongst the population to be discovered. There were three deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, giving a lower death rate from the disease than the average for England and Wales.

During the year there were 366 notifications of infectious or notifiable diseases, the majority being due to measles. One case of diphtheria occurred in an adult female. There was one case of poliomyelitis who made a complete recovery.

It is pleasing to note that greater advantage is being taken of the advice that the Public Health Department can give. That part of our duties which deals with enforcement of statute will always be with us, but so frequently the enforcement amounts in some measure to shutting the stable door after the horse has gone. To use the question of food premises as an example, if the intending occupier, the shopkeeper and the sanitary inspector have a meeting on the premises concerned before any work of conversion starts it is invariably much easier to comply with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Acts from the outset. It is certainly less expensive and annoying than having to make extensive changes in plan. Again, it is surely much better to ask the Department whether a consignment of ice-cream which has been in store for a long time is fit for consumption, rather than sell it and risk numerous complaints. The two examples have concerned food, but many similar could be given for practically all the various duties carried out.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the officers of the Council for their help at all times, and in particular your Sanitary Inspector, Mr. D. I. Kennedy, who has been of the most assistance in the preparation of this Report, and whose work has been of a consistently high standard throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) D. J. FRASER,

Medical Officer of Health.

## SECTION A.

### Social Conditions, including Vital Statistics.

Area: 6,243 statutory acres.

Population (1951 Census): 14,257 ; Registrar General's Estimate at mid-year, 1952: 14,250.

Number of Inhabited Houses: 4,017; Average number of persons per house: 3.54.

Population Density: 2.28 persons per statutory acre.

Rateable Value: £67,550. Product of Penny Rate: £265.

**Vital Statistics.** These are presented in tabular form. For purposes of comparison figures for last year are given, and, where appropriate, the rates for England and Wales as a whole.

#### Live-Births—

TABLE I.

			Males.		Females.		Total.
Legitimate	...	...	141	...	121	...	262
Illegitimate	...	...	5	...	4	...	9
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	...	...	146	...	125	...	271
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

(1951 total: 246 births).

Live-Birth Rate per 1,000 population: 1952—19.01; 1951—17.28.

England and Wales : Live-Birth Rate per 1,000 population : 1952 (provisional): 15.3; 1951: 15.5.

These figures show that there has been a rise in the birth rate and it is well above the rate for England and Wales as a whole.

#### Still-Births—

TABLE II.

			Males.		Females.		Total
Legitimate	...	...	3	...	2	...	5
Illegitimate	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	...	...	3	...	2	...	5
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

(1951 total: 6).

Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still-births: 1952—18.11; 1951—23.80.

Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 population: 1952—0.35; 1951—0.42.

England and Wales. Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 population: 1952 (provisional) 0.35; 1951: 0.36.

The still-birth rate for the Borough shows a decrease and is now the same as the rate for England and Wales as a whole.

TABLE III.

**Death (General) Rate—**

	Males.		Females.		Total.
All Ages (all causes)	92	...	74	...	166
(1951 total: 143).					

Death Rate per 1,000 population: 1952—11.64; 1951—10.04.

England and Wales. Death Rate per 1,000 population:  
1952 (provisional): 11.3; 1951: 12.5.

The general death rate shows a slight rise compared with the previous year. There has been a fall in the rate for England and Wales.

TABLE IV.

**Deaths (General) Analysis—**

Cause of Death.	M.	F.	Total	Rate per 1000 population
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	2	1	3	0.21
Syphilitic Disease ... ..	2	—	2	0.14
Meningococcal Infection ... ..	—	1	1	0.07
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach ... ..	5	3	8	0.56
Lung and Bronchus ... ..	2	—	2	0.14
Breast ... ..	—	3	3	0.21
Uterus ... ..	—	2	2	0.14
Other Malignant & Lymthatic Neoplasms	9	9	18	1.26
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	9	13	22	1.54
Coronary Disease—Angina... ..	17	5	22	1.54
Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	1	1	2	0.14
Other Heart Disease ... ..	8	10	18	1.26
Other Circulatory Disease... ..	4	1	5	0.35
Influenza ... ..	—	2	2	0.14
Pneumonia ... ..	2	6	8	0.56
Bronchitis ... ..	5	1	6	0.42
Other Respiratory Disease... ..	2	—	2	0.14
Ulcer—Stomach and Duodenum ... ..	1	—	1	0.07
Nephritis and Nephrosis ... ..	4	1	5	0.35
Hyperplasia-prostate ... ..	2	—	2	0.14
Congenital Malformations ... ..	—	1	1	0.07
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases...	12	12	24	1.68
Accidents (other than motor accidents)...	3	2	5	0.35
Suicide ... ..	1	—	1	0.07
Homicide ... ..	1	—	1	0.07
Totals ... ..	92	74	166	



Examination of the Table shows that there were 69 deaths due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system, and 33 deaths from cancer of all sites. Corresponding figures for the previous year are 46 and 22 respectively. There were 3 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, compared with 1 in 1951. Deaths from pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases totalled 16 (11 in 1951).

There were no deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, measles, diabetes or motor vehicle accidents.

TABLE V.

**Deaths:** Causes associated with pregnancy and childbirth. It is pleasing to record that there were no deaths attributable to those causes.

TABLE VI.

**Deaths: (Infantile), i.e., Infants under one year old.—**

			Males.		Females.		Total.
Legitimate	...	...	6	...	4	...	10
Illegitimate	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
			—		—		—
Total	...	...	6	...	4	...	10
			—		—		—

(1951 total: 6).

Infantile Death Rate of legitimate babies per 1,000 legitimate births: 1952—38.16; 1951—25.10.

Infantile Death Rate of illegitimate babies per 1,000 illegitimate birth: 1952—Nil; 1951—Nil.

Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 live births (legitimate and illegitimate): 1952—36.90; 1951—24.39.

England and Wales. Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 live births (legitimate and illegitimate):  
1952—27.6; 1951—29.6.

The infantile death rate for England and Wales reached a new low record of 27.6 per 1,000 live births. The rate for Flint Borough shows a slight rise. There were no deaths among illegitimate babies under one year old. Of the ten infants who died, nine were under a month old.

## SECTION B.

### General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

**Officers.**—The officers serving the Borough during the year were—

Town Clerk: Mr. D. H. Davies, LL.B.

Medical Officer of Health: D. J. Fraser, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector: Mr. D. I. Kennedy, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Borough Surveyor: Mr. W. J. Avery, M.I.Mun.E., C.R.S.I.

**Ambulance Facilities.**—Provided by the County Council. An ambulance is available in Flint on a 24-hour service. Transport for sitting cases is arranged through the County Welfare Department.

Home Nursing

Home Help

Midwifery in the Home

Health Visiting

} Services provided by the  
County Council.

**Vaccination.**—By arrangement with the Local General Medical Practitioners.

**Treatment Clinics and Centres.**—The following Table gives particulars of the Centres and Clinics at which facilities for consultation and/or treatment are available to the residents of the Borough:—

Clinic.	Situation.	Dates and Times of Opening.
<b>Tuberculosis</b>		
(Provided by the Regional Hospital Board).	Cottage Hospital, Holywell.	Every Tuesday, 10-30 a.m.
	Oaklands, Queens-ferry.	Every Wednesday, 10 a.m.
<b>Ante-Natal</b>		
(Provided by the County Council).	The Clinic, Boro' Grove, Flint.	1st & 3rd Thursday of month, 9-30 a.m.—12 noon.



### **Infant Welfare and Post-Natal**

(Provided by the County...The Clinic, Boro'...Every Monday, 1-30-  
Council). Grove, Flint. 4-30 p.m. Medical  
Officer attends 2nd  
& 4th Monday each  
month.

### **School Clinic**

(Provided by the County...The Clinic, Boro'...Every Tuesday, 9-30  
Council). Grove, Flint. a.m.—12 noon.

### **Diphtheria Immunisation**

(Provided by the County...The Clinic, Boro'...2nd Friday of month,  
Council). Grove, Flint. 9-30 a.m.—12 noon.

### **Orthopædic**

(Provided by the Re-...Holywell Cottage ...2nd & 4th Friday each  
gional Hospital Board) Hospital. month, 10 a.m.—12  
noon.

Rhyl—Old Em- 2nd & 4th Tuesday each  
manuel School, month, 10 a.m.—  
Vale Road. 12 noon.

Shotton—New 1st & 3rd Wednesday  
Clinic, Central each month, 10—  
School. 12 noon.

### **Dental**

(Provided by the County...The Clinic, Boro'...Tuesday, 9-30 a.m.  
Council). Grove, Flint. (by appointment).

**Hospital Accommodation.**—This is provided by the Regional Hospital Board. Facilities are available at Flint Cottage Hospital. Residents are also admitted to other hospitals in the Region.



## **SECTION C.**

### **Public Health Services and Sanitary Inspection.**

**Water and Water Supplies.**—During the year under review the mains water supply of the Borough continued to be obtained from the Birkenhead Corporation. The demand for water again increased and now fluctuates between 30 and 35 gallons per head per day. No doubt this figure will increase with every new house occupied and every sewer extension completed.

These works are laudable, but, unfortunately, not the whole of the increase in water consumption can be attributed to them. The provision of a pure supply is essential to the public health in its widest sense and waste of such water is not far short of criminal. As in so very many aspects of preventive medicine the danger is not measurable in a form that can be presented to the public, but, nevertheless, it is hoped that they will eventually realise that it is essential to avoid wasting water and will deal promptly with leaking taps and badly adjusted cisterns.

A total of 47 water samples (8 chemical, 39 bacteriological) were taken during the year and all the chemical analyses were satisfactory. Of the bacteriological samples only one (from a private well) was unsatisfactory and this water proved satisfactory on a further sample being taken. Intermittent pollution is not unusual in a private water supply and in many cases does not occur in the water supply itself, but from a high bacterial count in the pumping apparatus. It is probable that the unsatisfactory sample belonged to this class.

Many new service pipes have been laid and several stand-pipes removed, but as has been reported previously, the absence of sewerage facilities in some areas prevents the fullest advantage being taken of the available mains.

**Sewerage and Drainage.**—Work was completed in the early part of the year on the first two sections of the Bagillt Sewerage Scheme and immediately advantage was taken of this in many ways. The Council houses at Nant-y-Glyn, Pen-y-Glyn and Riverbank were connected to the new sewers and the three small and unsatisfactory sewage treatment plants which had formerly served them were dismantled and the tanks filled in and levelled off. The houses at Upper Riverbank were also connected to the new system and many new extensions of drainage made by house owners in various parts of Bagillt.

It is again regretted that work did not start on the Flint Mountain Sewerage Scheme. When completed, this scheme will make a vast difference to the area and it is hoped that a start on it will not be long delayed.

**Public Cleansing.**—The collection and disposal of refuse is, like many of the other services provided by a local authority, taken for granted, and very few members of the general public appreciate the difficulties associated with such a simple action as emptying their dustbin every week. During the year, the

weekly collection was extended to several somewhat isolated properties and improvements made in the service as a whole. It is pleasing to record that there were very few complaints during the year in respect of refuse collection.

Manor Tip continued to receive the majority of the refuse collected and this site is rapidly approaching completion at its present level. Accordingly, investigations have been started to ensure that another site will be available when required.

The most difficult aspect of public cleansing is undoubtedly the removal of nightsoil and the conversion of earth closets is doubly welcome to the Public Health Department. It will inevitably be some years before the collection of nightsoil in the Borough is reduced to a fraction of that carried out now, but, nevertheless, it is hoped that the decrease will proceed steadily.

**Factories Act, 1937.**—The Register of Factories is completely up-to-date and changes of occupation, title, etc., are exchanged with H.M. Inspector. With one exception, every factory in the Borough uses mechanical power and therefore the Council are only responsible for the administration of Section 7 of the Act (which deals with sanitary accommodation) in 39 of the factories registered.

No. on Register	...	...	...	...	40
No. of Initial Inspections	...	...	...	...	15
No. of Cases where defects were found					4
No. of Follow-up Visits made	...	...	...	...	31
Total No. of Visits to Factories...	...	...	...	...	46

The defects found were all of a minor nature and in no case was it necessary to recommend the service of a statutory notice.

### **Part VIII of the Act: Outworkers (Section 110 & 111).**

No notifications of outworkers were received during the year.

TABLE VII.

**Sanitary Inspections and Supervision.**—The following Table gives a summary of the inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector during the year.

Inspections and re-inspections in connection with:—

Statutory Nuisances	...	...	...	435
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	47
Courts, Yards and Passages	...	...	...	25
Sanitary Accommodation...	...	...	...	87
Defective Drainage	...	...	...	270
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	137
Water Supply	...	...	...	87
Rodent Control	...	...	...	31
Public Cleansing	...	...	...	103
Provision of Dust-bins	...	...	...	32
Infestations (all descriptions)	...	...	...	58
Dwelling Houses (Housing Act, 1936)	...	...	...	164
Building Byelaws	...	...	...	217
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	56
Total	...	...	...	1749

The following is a list of works performed by various Council servants:—

Inspections for Rodent Control	...	...	...	174
Inspections and Service—Choked Drains	...	...	...	261
Disinfection of Premises after Infectious Disease	...	...	...	10
Disinfestation of Premises (bugs, fleas, ants, etc.)	...	...	...	34
Number of Cesspools Emptied	...	...	...	143

TABLE VIII.

Statutory Notices served under Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	40
Statutory Notices served under Section 44, Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	3
Statutory Notices served under Section 45, Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	15
Statutory Notices served under Section 56, Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	6
Statutory Notices served under Section 75, Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	8
Statutory Notices served under Section 39, Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	2
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were instituted	...	...	...	...	10
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were successful	...	...	...	...	9

## SECTION D.

**Housing.**—Work continued at Maes Cornist, Flint, and at the end of the year the Estate was almost completed. Progress on the Wern Estate at Bagillt was not nearly so satisfactory and it appears doubtful whether the existing contract will be completed in time for the 1953 Report. During August work started at Oddfellows Field, Oakenholt, for the erection of 46 houses and the project was well in hand by the end of the year.

The number of applicants on the Council's waiting list continues to increase as is shown by the figures supplied by your Housing Manager:—

	at 31/12/51	at 31/12/52
No. of Applicants ... ..	576	601
No. in Rooms and overcrowded ...	261	264
No. in Rooms not overcrowded ...	119	135
No. in Structural separate dwellings and overcrowded ... ..	121	115
No. in Structural separate dwellings not overcrowded ... ..	75	87
Applicants requiring Old People's Dwellings ... ..	29	35

Once again it is pleasing to record that the Housing Committee have been most sympathetic to the special cases I have brought to their notice and I greatly appreciate their continued assistance.

Progress of new housing in the Borough during the year is indicated by the following figures:—

No. of houses completed in 1952:

(a) Council 52; (b) Private 9. Total 61.

At 31st December, 1952, a further 100 Council houses were under construction.

## SECTION E.

### Food and Drugs.

**Milk.**—During the year the first pasteurising plant in the Borough came into operation. Though the control of the plant is largely in the hands of the County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority it is a matter of great interest to the local Public Health Department, since several hundred families in the Borough which formerly took ungraded and untreated milk are now enjoying the safeguards of pasteurisation.



All the milk samples taken during the year proved satisfactory and in this connection appreciation must be made of the excellent services provided by the Public Health Laboratory at Birkenhead. Their help and interest is a continuing source of satisfaction.

**Ice Cream.**—There is nothing of special interest to report in connection with this subject. During the year only one additional premises was registered for the sale of ice cream, bringing the total to twenty-five. A large proportion of these premises obtain their supplies from large manufacturers outside the Borough and most of these pre-wrap their product. Once again it is pleasing to record that all the samples taken were Grade 1a and highly satisfactory.

**Food Premises.**—A total of fifty-four inspections were made of premises used in connection with the sale of food. These were mainly of a routine nature and advice and instructions as to compliance with the law were given in practically every case. The administration of the Food and Drugs Acts, and in particular the enforcement of Byelaws made under Section 15 of the 1938 Act, continues to be a source of difficulty but, notwithstanding this it is pleasing to note that real improvements were made in many premises during the year. However aesthetically desirable, improvements may be, food hygiene comes back in the end to finance and if the shopkeeper sees that he is losing custom because a competitor has made improvements then he will certainly follow suit. I think it is gradually being realised that the Public Health Department can be of real help where improvements are planned.

No legal proceedings were instituted in the year under Food and Drugs Law, and in the most serious case of contravention of Section 13 encountered a sharp warning was enough to effect immediate improvements.

**Unsound Food.**—A total of fifty-six visits were made in connection with the voluntary surrender of unsound food and the following list gives the totals of various types of food:—



TABLE IX.

Tinned Meat	...	...	...	...	262 lbs.
do. Fruit	...	...	...	...	383 lbs.
do. Vegetables	...	...	...	...	124 lbs.
do. Milk	...	...	...	...	52 lbs.
do. Soup	...	...	...	...	10 lbs.
do. Fish	...	...	...	...	7 lbs.
Flour	...	...	...	...	63 lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	...	16 lbs.
Sausages	...	...	...	...	24 lbs.
Cakes	...	...	...	...	16 lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	...	56 lbs.
Pressed Beef	...	...	...	...	6 lbs.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	32 lbs.
Jam	...	...	...	...	1 lb.

**Food Poisoning.**—No cases were notified during the year.

## SECTION F.

### Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Notifiable Diseases.

TABLE X.

Name of Disease.	Cases Notified.		Deaths	
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—
Acute Pneumonia	...	...	...	8
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—
Measles	...	...	...	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	—
Totals	...	...	...	—

(The figures in brackets are those for 1951).

From Table X it will be seen that there was an outbreak of measles. This began in the first quarter with 254 cases up to 31st March. Whooping cough was also prevalent in the first quarter of the year. Pneumonias notified totalled six and since there were eight deaths notified as being due to this disease, it follows that at least two cases were not notified. This is apt to occur when patients are removed to hospital.

One case of poliomyelitis was notified—a girl of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  years living at Flint Mountain. The case was a mild one, without paralysis, and the patient was discharged after three weeks in hospital. No other cases occurred in the district throughout the year.

The case of diphtheria occurred in a female over 25 years of age also living at Flint Mountain. The home was visited and the whole family examined, but there were no other cases. It can only be presumed that the patient contracted the complaint from a diphtheria carrier. She made a good recovery.

Influenza was much less prevalent during the year, but, nevertheless, there were two deaths from this complaint.

### Analysis of Notifiable (Infectious) Diseases.

The figures shown in Column 2 of the preceding Table are analysed in age groups below:—

TABLE XI.

Disease.	Number of Cases notified as having occurred among persons of the ages immediately below specified.									Total
	Under 1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25	over		
Scarlet Fever	...	...	1...	3...	6...	1...	...	...	...	11
Whooping Cough	...	8...	10...	12...	12...	...	...	1...	...	43
Acute Pneumonia	...	1...	2...	...	...	...	1...	2...	...	6
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	8...	59...	94...	106...	5...	...	2...	...	274
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1...	...	1
Totals	...	17...	72...	110...	124...	6...	1...	6...	...	336

TABLE XII.—TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases notified in 1952—

Age Groups.	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0—	...	—	...	—
1—	...	1	...	—
5—	...	—	1	4
15—	...	—	2	—
25—	...	—	3	—
35—	...	1	—	—
45—	...	3	2	—
55—	...	—	—	—
65 & over	...	—	—	—
Unknown	...	—	—	—
All ages...	5	8	4	1

There were three deaths (2 males, 1 female) from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, compared with one in 1951. There were no deaths from non-respiratory Tuberculosis.

It will be seen from the above Table that there were 13 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and two non-pulmonary cases. (The figures for 1951 were seven and two). The increased number of cases notified does not necessarily mean that the incidence of Tuberculosis is increasing, but implies that fewer cases remain undetected.

Satisfactory housing has a considerable effect upon the recovery of cases of tuberculosis and, where necessary, "points" are given on medical grounds to cases of tuberculosis who are applicants for a council house. I must continue to be extremely grateful to the Council for their continued sympathetic consideration of these cases, and to your Housing Manager, Mr. H. Byrne, for his close co-operation with the Health Department.

**Mass Radiography.**—In July, 1952, Flint was visited by a Mass Radiography Unit of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board, the Unit being located at the Clinic, Borough Grove. A total of 910 persons were examined (322 males, 588 females), including 131 boys and 107 girls under 15 years of age. Of these numbers 23 persons were found to have abnormalities, a percentage of 2.53 of the total examined. No definite cases of tuberculosis were found, but four persons (0.44%) were placed under observation. In 19 cases (2.09%) abnormalities of the chest were found. It should be realised that Mass Radiography aims at finding other conditions as well as tuberculosis, as the above information shows. In many cases of chronic ill-health the cause has been traced by Mass X-ray to minor conditions of the chest. Every effort will be made to encourage the population to take advantage of Mass Radiography, which is of great value in the field of preventive medicine.

During the year the Unit also visited many factories in the area and that the workers realised the value of the service provided was proved by their excellent response. Indeed, Mass X-ray has become a routine in local factories and the old attitude of "Why should I be X-rayed? I feel alright," appears to be giving way to a more enlightened outlook of "Let me make sure I am still alright."

I wish to thank the Council, the management of local factories, local cinema managers and shopkeepers for their ready co-operation in so willingly giving publicity to the visits and generally for their help in making the visits of the Unit so successful.





